

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVIII, No. 36

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—Italian Opera.—Don Giovanni.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—LADY OF LYONS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LA POLLE.—NARRATIVE.—THE TOUCH OF NATURE'S FINGER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SUDDEN THOUGHT.—THE FIVE FIFTIES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—COLLEEN BAWN.—SINGING.—THE CAT.—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE WIFE OF THE WEST.—THE JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.—STANDY MACUIRE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 438 Broadway.—A NIGHT IN CALANCA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MRS. LAVINA WARREN.—THE ROMANESQUE STYL. Ac. at all hours.

CROSS OF GOLD.—Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, Ac.—LAUGHING IN G.A.

WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, Ac.—HAPPY FAMILY.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD ANIMALS.—PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.—COMIC MONIES.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET, PASTORALS, BURLESQUES, Ac.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 503 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, Ac.

New York, Friday, February 6, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Despatches received from Fortress Monroe at Washington yesterday, state that the blockade at Charleston was not interrupted for any considerable time by the dispersion of the Union fleet on Saturday, the 31st of January. While there can be no doubt that the port was opened by the sudden assault of the rebel rams, it appears that on the 3d inst. the blockade was completely resumed, and that the Union iron-clads were then lying inside the wooden vessels. An attack on the city of Charleston was momentarily expected. This news was derived from information conveyed to General Dix from rebel sources—in fact from Charleston itself.

Our news from the Southern journals to-day contains much of interest. The most prominent feature is, of course, the late attack on our blockading fleet at Charleston, upon which the rebel press is jubilant. It discusses at length the question of international law relative to the subject of blockade, and claims that it is legally raised. They admit that the Union gunboat Ironsides was lying in the offing on the 3d instant. The Richmond Enquirer states that a steamer was despatched to Nassau to notify the British authorities there that the port of Charleston was open to foreign commerce. Mr. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State officially informed the British and French Consuls in Richmond of the same fact. If the news received by General Dix is true they may have been too hasty.

The only news we have regarding the affair at Fort McAllister to-day, at Genesis Point, comes from Savannah, and describes that the Union gunboat Montauk was seriously injured, but that before she retired the parapet in front of the guns of the fort was entirely demolished.

The only news from the Army of the Potomac is that the enemy do not seem either as active or as numerous as heretofore. Their pickets and camp fires appear to be reduced. A heavy snow storm commenced at Falmouth yesterday morning, and ended in rain, leaving the prospects of available roads for military operations exceedingly doubtful. A quantity of ice had gathered in Aquia creek, which completely interrupted the advance of the mail boat.

Major General Peck has issued an order highly complimenting General Corcoran and his command for their bravery and success at the late fight on the Blackwater, which the rebel Roger A. Pryor pretends to claim as a victory for the enemy.

A dispatch received at Cairo yesterday states that the attack of the rebels on Fort Donelson resulted in a decided repulse with heavy loss. Our loss did not amount to more than forty or fifty. The intelligence from Island No. 10 leaves us in doubt as to the result of the attack upon the Union gunboat New Era, farther than that the rebels, who retired after firing upon her have not been seen there since, and the probability is that they have transferred their guerrilla operations to some other point.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill to aid the construction of railroads and telegraphs in Kansas was introduced. The President was requested to communicate whatever official information he may possess in regard to the death of Mandarin Ward, a citizen of the United States, in the service of the Chinese government. A resolution, directing inquiry into the case of Captain John Waters, of the Fourth New Jersey regiment, who has been confined at Fort Delaware for several months, was

laid over. Bills relating to jurors, concerning courts in Washington Territory, and changing the time of holding district courts in certain districts, were passed. The consideration of the bill to encourage re-enlistments, and providing for the enlistment and drafting of the militia, was resumed, and after considerable discussion the subject was recommitted to the Military Committee. A resolution requesting the President to communicate the number of volunteer and drafted men actually raised and mustered into service by the several States, and the time when their terms of service will expire, was adopted, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a bill establishing thirty-seven additional post routes was passed. The Ways and Means Committee reported back the Senate's amendments to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill. Several amendments were disposed of, and finally the bill was committed to a conference committee. A joint resolution to revise and codify the naval laws was adopted. A bill amending the Pension act of June 14, 1862, so as to give certain parties twenty, instead of fifteen, dollars per month, was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill, involving expenditures to the amount of sixty-eight millions of dollars, was then taken up. A proviso was added to the appropriation of twelve millions for iron-clads that no contracts shall be entered into for this class of vessels until proposals have been solicited from the principal iron shipbuilders. The appropriation for the Brooklyn Navy Yard was increased, in order to afford accommodations for three vessels four hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, now building there. Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, the resolutions endorsing President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation were taken up, when a substitute for the original one was adopted by a vote of nineteen yeas to seven nays. The resolutions adopted state, in substance, that the war shall hereafter, as heretofore, be carried on for the restoration of the Union, and that the emancipation proclamation is justifiable as a war measure, and merits the support of all loyal people. The bill for the repayment by the State of bounty moneys raised by the various counties received a favorable report. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company. A number of bills were introduced, among which were one to amend the Brooklyn city charter and one to authorize the New York Warehousing Company to construct piers on their lands under the water in the Twelfth ward.

In the Assembly, resolutions of regret in reference to the death of State Senator Willard were unanimously adopted, after appropriate eulogistic remarks from several members. The special order—the resolutions proposing a special committee to investigate into the character and conduct of Speaker Callicott—was taken up, and over it a great portion of the day was consumed in speeches and motions. Among various motions made was one to refer the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which, after a long and warm discussion, was withdrawn by the mover, when the previous question was ordered, and a substitute for the original resolutions adopted, to the effect that when any distinct written charge shall have been made by a member against the Speaker, giving the facts and circumstances, a committee shall be appointed to examine into the matter. The adoption of this resolution occasioned severe denunciation of Mr. Callicott and the republicans by some of the democratic members, and one of them declared his intention of hereafter making a charge in writing, over his own signature, against the Speaker.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a quit claim deed, releasing a mortgage on real estate, and an assignment of a mortgage, are exempt from stamp duty.

The idea that Judge Lemuel J. Bowden was chosen to the United States Senate to represent the new State of West Virginia is erroneous. He was elected precisely as John S. Carlile and Whitman T. Willey were chosen, and will represent the same sections of the Old Dominion that those gentlemen now do, unless the organization of the new State is perfected before the meeting of the next Congress, in which event Mr. Bowden's election will be null and void, except in case the provisional Legislature at Wheeling should claim to act for the old State.

There are now three thousand eight hundred of Jeff. Davis' men in Camp Douglas. On Thursday a feeble attempt was made by a few secessionists of Chicago to rescue the prisoners as they were being conveyed to camp; but a few picks from bayonets in the hands of the guard were arguments sufficiently strong to cause them to fall back.

The democracy of Kentucky will hold a convention at Frankfort on the 18th inst.

The receipts and exports of specie at and from San Francisco during the years 1861 and 1862 were as follows—

	1861.	1862.
Receipts.....	\$41,693,977	42,539,799
Exports.....	40,676,758	42,561,761

The regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held at Clinton Hall last evening. The deceased of Rev. E. Robinson, a member of the society, was alluded to by Rev. Dr. Thompson, and resolutions of sorrow offered and adopted. An interesting paper was then read by Rev. Albert Bushnell on "Equatorial West Africa," giving a description of that locality, its productions, people, &c., which was attentively listened to by the audience. The meeting ended with a short account of the progress of the Suez Canal by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

The Board of Supervisors held an extra session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Annual Taxes upon the tax levy for the present year. The minority report, presented by Mr. Supervisor Hunt, was simply upon an item of \$50,000 appropriated to pay certain parties who advanced the money to clerks employed by the Commissioners of Record. Mr. Hunt feared that by passing the appropriation the Board would recognize the claims of the Commissioners of Record, and he was desirous not to do so until the controversy shall have been settled by the expected decision of the Court of Appeals. The Board agreed to strike out the amount, with the understanding that the proposed appropriation should be added to "county contingencies." The minority report was withdrawn, and the majority report was then taken up item by item. The only amendments of importance were the addition of \$10,000 to the advertising and printing appropriation, and the sum of \$60,000 for the completion of Harlem bridge. After some discussion, the tax levy, as amended, was passed, the aggregate amount of the estimates being \$3,624,492. Reports of committees upon routine matters were adopted, after which the Board adjourned till Tuesday.

The meeting called for the discussion of peace resolutions at Tammany Hall has been indefinitely postponed.

The Chicago Times says that twelve of the rebel prisoners of war confined at Camp Douglas froze to death on Sunday night last. Upwards of a thousand of them are now sick.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, an Irish laborer, named Michael Cahill, was convicted of grand larceny, in stealing a horse valued at \$250, on the 30th of December last. The horse was owned by Mr. Edward Daly, of 235 First Avenue. The prisoner's defense was that he had found the horse in the street. The Jury, after remaining out a short time, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for two years.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 423 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 47 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 34 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism, 1 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 67 of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 17 of the heart and blood vessels, 176 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 3 of old age, 31 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 4 premature births, 51 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 27 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 15 of diseases of the urinary organs, 21 from violent causes, and 1 unknown. There were 282 natives of the United States, 13 of England, 96 of Ireland, 21 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was inactive yesterday; but prices were firm, especially towards the close of the day, and some of the day before. Money was in rather better supply—rate of call loans 6 a. T. Gold opened at 115 1/4, rose to 157 1/2, fell to 156 1/2, rallied, and closed at 157 1/2. Exchange closed at 163 1/4 for bankers' bill.

Cotton was in more demand yesterday at 56c, a 57c for middling, with sales of 1,200 bales. Flour, wheat and corn were steady, but in limited request. Pork and beef were steady, while lard, bacon, butter and cheese were active and firm. Sugars, rice and coffee were quiet. New Orleans molasses was in good demand, as likewise were hay, hops, tallow, tobacco and whiskey, the latter article mostly at 60c. There were moderate shipments of breadstuffs and provisions reported for the principal British ports, without any important change in rates.

The Rebel Raid Against Our Blockading Force at Charleston.

We learn from the Richmond papers which arrived yesterday that immediately after the scattering of our vessels by the rebel rams in the recent unfortunate affair at Charleston a Confederate steamer was despatched to Nassau to give formal notice to the authorities there of the raising of the blockade. This step, taken in connection with the fact that the British steamer Petrel was kept waiting the issue of the conflict to convey the British Consul to the entrance of the port, so that he might satisfy himself that their dispersion was complete, sufficiently attests the understanding that existed with the agents of the European governments as to the objects intended to be accomplished by it. And to show how thorough and general that understanding was, we have only to point to the additional fact that scarcely had the plan been consummated when the British war steamer Cadmus arrived off the port from Fortress Monroe, having, no doubt, been despatched there by the British Minister at Washington.

It is evident that considerable weight is attached by the rebels to all these formalities. They are intended to constitute the grounds for another appeal against us to the great international tribunal of the world. How far the facts will sustain it has as yet to be ascertained; for we have only their own account of the affair. To enable our readers to form their own judgment as to the legal bearings of the latter, we yesterday placed before them the declarations of such high international authorities as General Magruder, General Beauregard, Commodore Ingraham, Judge Kent, Sir William Scott, the continental writers Hauteville and Ortolan, the rebel Secretary of State and Lord John Russell. Notwithstanding all the light thus thrown upon the points at issue, people seem to be none the wiser for it; but, even if they were, it would affect but little their ultimate decision. The writers on international law are not held in much account now-a-days. Our own authority, Judge Kent, has but little weight abroad; and as to Sir William Scott, although his recorded opinions fully sustained us in the Trent affair, they were not listened to. It will no doubt be the same with the continental authorities Ortolan and Hauteville, whose views seem to bear in our favor in this Charleston matter. It is in fact unnecessary for us to trouble ourselves about what the text writers may say in regard to the question raised by it. England has set the world an example that will for the future render utterly nugatory their decisions. In the Trent affair she asserted the principle that might constitutes right, and in this Charleston business we shall have to follow her example.

Instead, therefore, of concerning itself about the legal and diplomatic difficulties of the question—of which there is promise of a plentiful crop—let the government at once set itself to avoid all such quibblings, by taking measures for the immediate reduction and capture of Charleston. The enterprise should not be undertaken, however, without such a force as will insure, beyond all chance of failure, the object aimed at. We should no longer underrate the military and naval strength of the rebels, but should prepare for this enterprise as if Charleston was one of the strongest places in the world, and as if its capture was to end the war. Let there be no more peddling, no more cheese-paring of our resources, in connection with it. When the blow is struck it should be decisive and crushing. In this way, and in this way alone, we may bid defiance to the efforts of the rebels and their European sympathizers to embroil us with foreign governments, and to defeat the object of all the sacrifices that this unhappy war has cost us.

"THE GAME" BETWEEN THE HERALD AND MASSA GREELEY.—THE HON. MASSA GREELEY, in commenting upon some remarks of the HERALD on ex-Governor Morgan's election to the United States Senate, as an encouraging sign of the times, says that our "game" is to "let the war drag on, with alternate successes and reverses, but no decisive event, till some doughface can be chosen President in 1864, and then we can patch up a compromise that will make all serene." But Greeley is slightly mistaken. Our "game" is to put down the rebellion, and to let the almighty nigger take his chances until we shall have saved the Union. Greeley's "game" is unquestionably the abolition game of "emancipation or separation." He says that "the rebellion may as well be put down in three months as in three years;" and so say we, and so we have said from the beginning; but while the negro is made the all-absorbing question at Washington the war will "drag on." Greeley might do something to push it forward by doing the red breeches of the African Zouaves, and by leading a brigade of them "on to Richmond." Let him prove his faith by his works.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The great storm which passed over Southeastern Virginia on Tuesday last has doubtless "snowed up" the Army of the Potomac on the hills of the Rappahannock, and this winter embargo of snows, rains, thaws and mud may detain General Hooker for days and for weeks to come. Three or four days of continuous frost are wanted now to put him and his army in motion; for the Army of the Potomac, as much as a ship at sea, is dependent upon wind and weather.

Probable Results of Napoleon's Policy Towards This Country.

The French "Yellow Book" has made revelations which enable us to appreciate the policy of the Emperor Napoleon at its just value. We are now aware from the best authority—the Emperor himself—that his real designs are to increase on this continent the power and influence of the Latin race, and to check the further spread or aggrandizement of this republic. Napoleon is aware, as he himself states, to our ultimate obtaining possession of Mexico and Central America, and he deprecates our having the entire command of the Gulf of Mexico. He admits that America must feed the manufactures of Europe and give life to her commerce; but he objects to America belonging exclusively to Americans, and asserts that he (Napoleon) should have his share of this continent. In furtherance of these plans he has undertaken the conquest of Mexico, and, as he imagines that we are greatly reduced in power by the protracted rebellion which has made such great inroads into the resources of our government, he now lays aside all hypocritical pleas as to his having undertaken this expedition for the welfare of the Mexican people, to re-establish order and law and give them a good government, and avows that his Mexican campaign has for object the furtherance of the influence of the Latin races, and also to establish a barrier which shall stay our advancement and progress.

We are not desirous here of cavilling at Napoleon's assumption of the dignity of leader or head of the Latin race, nor will we discuss the measures whereby he obtained the throne of France, nor will we make any references to his mode of procedure as regards Nice and Savoy. We will content ourselves with asserting that for the future we hope all pretense of good will or friendship for the United States will be set aside by Napoleon, and we would suggest to his Minister at Washington that any further deception upon that point were useless now that the master has unmasked his batteries. We are at present fully aware of that which we have all along feared—namely, that Napoleon is our enemy, and that he will use his every effort to keep the North and South asunder; but we may surely hope that the misguided people who now acknowledge the usurped sway of Davis will understand that in Napoleon they have as bitter an enemy as we of the North have in him, and we hope the Southerners will appreciate that when he labors to separate us he is fatally injuring all parties. He is surely working against the confederacy in Mexico. Should the separation between the North and South occur or not, the natural tendency of the people of the seceded States is southward. Here they will meet with the antagonism of Napoleon, who will, when he has conquered Mexico, absorb State after State from the confederacy. That this is his design the people of the South know full well from the evidence of that intercepted Texas correspondence.

May we not reasonably hope, then, the rebels will understand that divided we fall, united we stand. Let us hope that our administration will make use of this new weapon placed in their hands by the unseemly haste of Napoleon. The French Emperor supposes our power at an end, imagines our form of government destroyed. In this he may or may not be correct. We are, perhaps, passing through a crisis which must arrive sooner or later in the existence of all great nations; and as a result we may—Heaven forbid!—change our present liberal and free government for one centering in a more arbitrary form of power. Be that as it may, we cannot lose our strength, and Napoleon makes a fatal mistake if he thinks that we shall be rid of power because changes are brought about in our form of government. The probable results of his avowed inimical purpose against the advancement of the American people will be to cause them to join issue against his encroachments; and herein he has unwittingly rendered us a great service by his development of his Mexican policy.

He has allowed his ambition to overrun his usual caution. Like his uncle, he has become intoxicated by success. He should bear in mind that Napoleon the First came back from Moscow a wreck. He will understand ere long that he will retreat from Mexico a ruined man, should he not at once adopt the wise measure of leaving America to the Americans. In vain will he pit the Latin against the American. The sturdy Yankee and the impetuous Southerner will alike beat down a race that has no call upon this continent—which at one time was theirs, but which they were unable to keep. Providence has placed upon this vast New World an enterprising, hardy, adventurous race of men, whose destiny it is to people and hold it. They would clear away any portion of the Latin race, as surely as they have swept away the red men and the great forests. Napoleon is a great diplomatist and a successful one; but he cannot stay the progress of the American race. He might as well attempt to mop up Niagara with his ermine mantle. Let him take warning in time; for we are now aware of his real intentions, and will resent them. Our government will surely act now with but one idea—the welfare of the Union and the defeat of all its enemies.

THE LATE CHARLESTON AFFAIR.—THE PLAY OF BOPEEP PLAYED OUT.—From the best information which we have upon the subject, we conclude that the late disgraceful affair at Charleston was the result of a discovery by the rebels that we had nothing but wooden ships on guard around the outlet of the harbor. Our iron-clads which had been there, were temporarily drawn off for service elsewhere, and so the rebels seized the opportunity for a dash among our wooden blockaders, with the consequences already detailed. We have had enough of this unprofitable game of bopeep with the rebels. They occupy the inside of a great circle, around which our warlike forces are operating, and so it is useless to attempt to surprise them in any important military enterprise. They are promptly informed of all our movements, and if they discover a weak place in our lines they attack it; if they find themselves in a dangerous or weak position they evacuate it or fortify it. The only available strategy which we can successfully employ is that of Gen. Hooker, of fighting the enemy wherever we can find him, and of fighting him, not as heretofore, with inferior numbers, but with an overwhelming force, which we can do in every important operation. We hope soon to have the pleasure of communicating to our readers some cheering results of the adoption of this rule of strategy, so strikingly illustrated by Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, in moving with a crushing force "upon the enemy's works."

CAUGHT NAPPING.—The old sleepy heads of the Journal of Commerce, the negro minstrels of the Evening Post, and Greeley, too, can only account for the publication of the first news of the late disgraceful affair at Charleston upon the theory that it was a rebel trick for a European sensation. Thus it appears that by the underground railroad the news was brought to the HERALD by special express, in order that it might go out to Europe by Wednesday's steamer. But, if such was the object of the rebels, why did they not give their news to all our morning journals at the same time?—for every one of them would have snapped at it. And why, if a favorable European sensation was the object of the rebels, should they report that the ships of our blockading squadron, which were dispersed in the morning, began to reappear in the afternoon, and that the next day, to the number of twenty, they were counted in the offing? But, at all events, say our sleepy-headed contemporaries, the real facts were awfully exaggerated in this news from the Richmond Dispatch. But how so? We have in this news no positive declaration of the loss of any federal ship except the Mercedita, and we presume that no one doubts the loss of that vessel. So far from exaggerating the facts in the case, it appears that the rebels in these original reports omitted the most important fact of all—the escape, after the dispersion of our blockaders, of a steamer from Charleston bound for Nassau. The simple truth of the matter is, that while our drowsy contemporaries were all caught napping by their readers on Wednesday morning, the HERALD was found, as usual, to be wide awake. This is the simple solution of the whole mystery.

OUR IRON-CLADS.—The conflict between the Monitor and the rebel ram Merrimack proved the immense power of our newly invented iron-clad vessels-of-war. Since the date of the repulse of the Merrimack great improvements have been introduced in the construction of our Monitors, and not the least is the fact that they have been rendered seaworthy. The late voyage of the iron-clad Weehawken proves beyond all doubt the ability of these vessels to outride any storm, however severe.

The Montauk, commanded by the famous Captain Worden, has, as we learn from the rebels, made three terrible assaults upon Fort McAllister, in the Ogeechee river. The first day the rebels announced her repulse, after severe injuries having been inflicted upon her turret by the heavy ordnance of the rebels. We learn, however, that upon the second day she made another attack upon the fort, and was again repulsed, sustaining, as she did the first day, severe injuries. From the fact that the rebels themselves acknowledge she came on the third day within one thousand yards of the fort, and gave it a terrific bombardment, we can but conclude she was not injured seriously on any previous occasion. The rebels state that the heaviest solid shot broke into pieces when striking the ship's turret, having no perceptible effect upon it. We are perfectly justified in stating that our iron-clads are a great success, and ready for any serious work which may turn up for them. It is needless to add that Charleston should be the field for their immediate operations.

OUR OMBUDSMEN BADLY REGULATED.—We publish in another column several communications calling for a change in the present system regulating our omnibuses, and citing instances of its evil results. We would suggest to the superintendents of our omnibus lines that a great benefit would result for them in placing upon all our stages a conductor or money taker. Were the drivers free to pay undivided attention to their horses we should not see so many horses falling down in our streets. The pavement of Broadway on a wet day is exceedingly slippery, and we observe the horses slipping and sliding about. As long as they are held up by the driver they do not fall. But some passenger calls off his attention, either by entering the vehicle or by calling upon him to receive the fare; the driver is obliged to turn away from his horses, and down one of them goes, and remains lying upon the pavement until the driver unhitches him. This occasions vexatious delays, added to which the falls must injure the poor horses. All this might be remedied were a conductor placed upon each omnibus and the driver allowed to give his whole attention to his horses. The comfort and safety of the passengers would thereby be enhanced a hundredfold. We call the special attention of the omnibus superintendents to this matter.

THE WARS OF THE RACES.—England, some centuries ago, suffered a long time from her "Wars of the Roses," and now the North American continent has become the theatre of the wars of the races. Louis Napoleon is making war against Mexico to establish in that quarter the ascendancy of the Latin race, and we are engaged in a continental war which involves the emancipation, salvation or extermination of the African race. Abraham Lincoln's proclamation is before the world, and Louis Napoleon's follows close behind. We know that the Emperor has undertaken a difficult job for the Latin race; but it is a mere trifle compared with our President's project in behalf of the African race. The sequel will probably be the subordination of both the Latin and the African from their "irrepressible conflict" with the Anglo-Saxon race. Let us wait and see.

OUR LATE VICTORY AT FORT DONELSON.—The defeat of the rebels in their effort the other day to recapture Fort Donelson may be set down as a very important victory. Fort Donelson commands the Cumberland river, the channel by which General Rosecrans receives nearly all his supplies. The recapture of this fort by the rebels would cut him off from his supplies, and would probably compel him to risk the safety of Nashville in order to reopen his communications. It will be perceived from this daring assault upon Fort Donelson that the rebels in Tennessee are desperate, and active and vigilant; but that they have been successfully checked, and that thus far in all their grand schemes. We hope soon to hear that, routed and dispersed, the fragments of their main army are on their way to Georgia.

RECAPITULATION OF MEXICAN WAR.—THE BEAUTIFUL CHINA makes her last appearance but one, and takes her farewell bow at this theatre this evening, presenting a bill of unusual attraction.—The French dance, "La Folie," assisted by Signor Zineus and a full corps de ballet; Celeste's grand pantomime Naramatsh, the Spanish dance "La Madriena" and the "French Spy"; when in addition to Mr. Goodluck appears in his last success of "One Touch of Nature," we think the most elegant will admit that an entertainment of full and rare attractions will be presented.

THE ATTACK ON FORT DONELSON.

The Rebels Repulsed with Considerable Loss.

The Enemy Driven Off at Island No. 10.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 4, 1863.

General Tullie received a despatch this afternoon stating that the rebels at Fort Donelson had been repulsed with considerable loss, and that the Union loss was from forty to fifty. The despatch gives no further particulars. There is no further news from Fort Donelson; it is supposed that the rebels have been completely driven off.

Cairo, Feb. 5—11 P. M.

A dispatch from Fort Donelson to-night says that the light landed from one to eight o'clock in the evening, when the rebels retired in great disorder southward.

Their killed is estimated at two hundred and wounded at five hundred. Our loss was two killed and forty-one wounded and missing.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1863.

About 5,000 cavalry, under Wheeler, Stearns and Wharton, attacked our force at Fort Donelson yesterday and were repulsed and utterly routed.

General Mitchell selects the quarters of prominent secessionists for wounded rebels. Forty-five are the quarters.

General Jeff. C. Davis' division, with a cavalry brigade, occupy Franklin.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Cairo, Feb. 5—11 P. M.

Our forces at Vicksburg are now engaged repairing the crevasses of last fall to keep the water out of camp.

The water in the old canal is six feet deep, but does little execution.

The rebel force at Vicksburg is estimated at six thousand. It is believed that this is the largest number that can be brought to its defence.

A thousand negroes will be sent from Memphis to work on the canal.

THE NAVY.

Reinforcement of the Charleston Blockade.

Washington, 3, United States steam gunboat—is under orders to leave this port to-day or to-morrow to reinforce the South Atlantic blockading squadron. She is to sail at Fort Royal and receive there such orders relative to her future movements as the Commander-in-Chief in sea it issue. Captain Kirtledge, who distinguishes himself as conspicuously well attached to the service, has been given the command of the vessel. The gunboat is one of the twenty-three gunboats built by contract for the regular navy in 1861. She has only undergone a thorough overhauling here, and is in excellent condition. Her officers are—

Commander—J. W. Kittledge, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant.

Acting Ensigns—Chas. R. Bryant, Peter C. Asserson, R. Buchanan.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—Wm. R. Winslow.

Acting Master's Mate—Geo. F. Goodrich, Chas. Cross, Thomas Kemper.

Acting Engineers—Wm. A. Andrews, Wm. H. Brown, W. Mellam, Wm. J. Carman.

Juniata—A new screw sloop-of-war—is ordered to leave Philadelphia on the same mission as the Juniata. She recently failed in two attempts to get to sea, but now believed to be all right. She is a perfectly new ship and has on board nearly three hundred officers and men, among which is a full guard of marines. Her hull is compared favorably with that of any vessel in the service having been built by a regular naval constructor. To-day or to-morrow the Juniata will leave port for the rendezvous at Fort Royal, where she will be assigned to a post on the Charleston blockade.

Wallace—A steam tug—also leaves here to-day or to-morrow for the South Atlantic fleet, most important duty having been laid out for her there. The nature of it is not published.

Vulcan—A new steam tug, recently the Martha—sailed from this port for the South Atlantic fleet. She is a very pretty little vessel, and is needed in the neighborhood of Charleston or Key West for instant service. She was recently purchased in this city, and was built at Williamsburg. Her officers are—

Commander—Ensign John W. Bennett.

Acting Master's Mate—William L. Lindsey, George Marks and John Bishop.

Acting Assistant Engineers—John Seaman, John T. M. Edwin F. Richardson and Samuel Fowler.

No Signs of the Europeans.

Hulland, Feb. 5—11 P. M.

No signs of the steamship Europa, now about due at this port. Weather fine and cold.

Musical.

To night the opera of "Don Giovanni" will be given at the Academy of Music with a strong cast. Added to the talent of Manager Grant's troupe will be the efficient talents of Madame Strakosch, who has kindly consented to sing the role of Donna Elvira, thus enabling Mr. G. to bring out the work. The following artists will sing, Signora Lorini, Madame Strakosch, Mrs. Kellogg, Brign, Amadio, Susini and Barili. The house will be bristling before the commencement of the performance, and the comfort of the immense audience which will press in. Almost all the places in the house are already disposed of.

On Saturday there will be, as Manager Grant's company, a grand matinee, which will combine an attraction of Italian and French opera. Signora Lorini and Mile. Moretti will appear in "Norma." Mile. Corvi will sing for the first time here in French, in the opera "Les Noces de Jeannette."

Heavy Snow